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Crispi, leader of the radical opposition, was a conservative force in the state, and Italy's debt to him at this period particularly in Sicily is clear, both in the restraint of the insurrectionary tendency and in the promotion of sound parliamentary government.

Crispi's confidence in his own leadership and his independence appear throughout the correspondence. In 1861 he writes, "It is remarkable that my countrymen have realized so late that I am worth something" (p. 6). He does not hesitate to criticize Garibaldi, his old leader, who after 1860 was surrounded by a ring of inferior politicians of the revolution and had lost his good judgment: "It would have been better if Garibaldi had never had the title of deputy. Had he remained a captain he would not have moved from Caprera, and would have been greater and invincible. God has given him neither the mind of Cromwell nor the ambition of Napoleon: captain of the people, his arena is not parliament but the public square and the battle-field" (p. 36).

The volume abounds in open personal criticism and in frank exposition of the writer's views. Until the historian has many more such publications revealing the inner character and purposes of the Italian leaders and people, attempts to write history and biography of the Risorgimento bearing the stamp of finality even in their principal features must be futile.

Pipitone-Federico's preface gives a fair appreciation of the letters, and his notes furnish biographical sketches of the Sicilians mentioned in the letters. But his judgment is highly prejudiced, and he writes without historical method.

H. NELSON GAY.

## BOOKS OF AMERICAN HISTORY

*Bastiaen Jansz. Krol, Krankenbezoeker, Kommies en Kommandeur van Nieuw-Nederland, 1595-1645; Nieuwe Gegevens voor de Vestiging van ons Kerkelijk en Koloniaal Gezag in Noord-Amerika.* Door Dr. A. EEKHOF. (The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff. 1910. Pp. vi, 60, xxxviii.)

THIS biographical account of the first comforter of the sick in New Netherland is the fruit of extensive researches made by Dr. Eekhof at Amsterdam to supplement the historical data which he collected last year in this country, under the auspices of the trustees of the University of Leyden, for a general study of the relations between the Reformed Church in America and the parent church in the Netherlands. The facts, in so far as they are not derived from the *Van Rensselaer Bowier Manuscripts*, the journal of de Vries, and other well-known sources, are based largely on the records of the Consistory of Amsterdam and are of the utmost importance for a correct view of the establishment of ecclesiastical authority in New Netherland. These records of the Consistory have hitherto not been explored by American writers, owing to the erroneous belief that the Classis of Amsterdam had from the begin-

ning the sole supervision of ecclesiastical affairs in the colonial possessions of the Dutch East and West India Companies. Dr. Eekhof shows that before 1636 the Classis shared this supervision with the Consistory of Amsterdam, who, by order of the Classis, appointed and sent out comforters of the sick and even ordained and sent out ministers, though the latter were examined by the Classis. Hence the necessity of consulting the records of the Consistory, in which Dr. Eekhof discovered the interesting facts that Bastiaen Jansz. Krol visited New Netherland as comforter of the sick in 1624; that Jonas Michaëlius, the first minister of the colony, appeared before the Consistory on March 4, 1632, to give an account of the discharge of his official duties; and that Everardus Bogardus, the second minister, was ordained by the Consistory on July 15, 1632. This date of Krol's first voyage is of particular importance, since it precedes by two years the time when Krol and Jan Huygen were heretofore supposed to have come over and to have first ministered to the spiritual needs of the people on Manhattan Island. In addition to these facts, Dr. Eekhof has gleaned from the city archives and from the notarial archives at Amsterdam a number of personal details about Krol, which are of almost equal interest. Among these may be mentioned the circumstances that the man, who later occupied the post of Director-General of New Netherland, was originally a *caffawerker*, or silk cloth worker by trade, and that in 1615, when he married Annetjen Stoffels-dochter, he could not sign his name. The author has supplied his book with abundant notes and in an appendix has given a digest of the "Copie-boek" of the Consistory, 1589-1635, as well as careful transcripts of all the passages in the records that bear upon his subject. Among the latter is a complete copy of the interrogatory of Krol, June 30, 1634, found in the protocol of notary Justus van de Ven, of which a translation, made from an imperfect copy printed in *Oud Holland*, 1890, appears on pages 203-204 of the *Van Rensselaer Bowier Manuscripts*. Finally, the book contains photographic reproductions of the most important extracts from the records and a facsimile of a rare map of New Netherland, forming part of a large colored map entitled "Paskaert van Guinea, Brasilien en West Indien", printed by Willem Jansz. Blauw, perhaps before 1621, which was recently sold by Frederik Muller to the Geographical Institute at Utrecht.

A. J. F. v. L.

*Narratives of Early Maryland, 1633-1684.* Edited by CLAYTON COLMAN HALL, LL.B., A.M., of the Maryland Historical Society. [Original Narratives of Early American History, edited by J. Franklin Jameson.] (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1910. Pp. ix, 460.)

THE purpose of the *Original Narratives of Early American History* has been abundantly fulfilled in this latest volume of the series, inasmuch as it provides "a comprehensive and well-rounded collection of those narratives which hold an important place as sources" of Maryland history.